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# The National Bulletin of Charities and Correction

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Vol. VI.

FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

No. 1



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Address all communications to

JOSEPH P. BYERS,  
General Secretary,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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# THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

VOL VI.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

No 1.

## The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

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## THE NATIONAL BULLETIN

— OF —

# CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF  
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

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VOLUME VI.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

NUMBER 1.

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### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**The Executive  
Committee.**

THE Executive Committee of the National Conference met in Chicago, January 13th, 1902, with the following members present: President Timothy Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; Alexander Johnson, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; L. D. Drake, Boonville, Mo.; Samuel G. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles O. Merica, Waukesha, Wis.; Charles R. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O.; Mrs. E. E. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.; H. H. Hart, Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Stonaker, Denver, Col., and E. P. Bicknell, Chicago, Ill.

The resignation of Mr. Homer Folks of New York, as General Secretary, was presented. The acceptance of the resignation was accompanied by an expression of regret on the part of the Executive Committee that other official duties had made such a step necessary, and the congratulations of the Committee were extended to Mr. Folks in his new appointment as Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City.

Joseph P. Byers, Secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities, Columbus, was appointed to succeed Mr. Folks as the General Secretary of the Conference.

Acting under authority conferred upon it by the constitution the Executive Committee, in view of the unwillingness or inability of the Milwaukee people to meet the usual local requirements of the Conference, which requirements had been previously explained to them by the Conference officials, decided to change the place of meeting for 1902 from Milwaukee to Detroit. This action was taken only after thorough and careful consideration and upon advices received from a Wisconsin mem-

ber of the Executive Committee, who made a special trip to Milwaukee during the session of the Committee in Chicago. The result of that trip did not justify further consideration of Milwaukee as a place of meeting.

In the selection of Detroit the Committee was governed by the desire to locate the place of meeting as close as possible to that selected by the Conference itself, in the belief that in so doing the best interests of the Conference would be subserved.

The date of the Conference, May 28th to June 3d, was decided after consultation with the Detroit people.

The general program for the 1902 meeting was arranged as given herewith. All morning and evening sessions are to be *General Sessions*. Section meetings are to be so arranged that kindred interests or topics shall not conflict.

#### PROGRAM.

Opening Exercises, Wednesday Evening:

Address of Welcome, etc.; President's Annual Address.

Thursday A. M. — General Session:

Standing Committee on State Supervision and Administration of Charities and Correction.

Thursday Afternoon. — Section Meeting:

Standing Committee on Needy Families in their Homes.

Thursday Evening. — General Session:

Standing Committee on Needy Families in their Homes.

Friday Morning. — General Session:

Standing Committee on Destitute and Neglected Children.

Friday Afternoon. — Section Meeting:

Joint Session of Standing Committees on Juvenile Delinquents, and Destitute and Neglected Children.

Friday Evening. — General Session:

Standing Committee on Juvenile Delinquents.

Saturday Morning. — General Session:

Standing Committee on Neighborhood and Civic Improvements.

Saturday Afternoon — Unassigned.

Saturday Night. — General Session:

Standing Committee on the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

Sunday Morning:—Conference Sermon.

Sunday Evening:

General Addresses. Number of, and speakers to be selected by the president and secretary.

Monday Morning.—General Session:

General Business of the Conference to be transacted at this session.

Standing Committee on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Nursing.

Monday Afternoon.—Section Meeting:

Standing Committee on Destitute and Neglected Children.

Monday Evening.—General Session:

Standing Committee on the Insane.

Tuesday Morning.—General Session:

Standing Committee on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Nursing.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Section Meeting:

Standing Committee on Juvenile Delinquents.

Tuesday Evening.—General Session:

Standing Committee on the Treatment of Criminals.

Additional section meetings to be arranged for are, Needy Families in their Homes,—two; Destitute and Neglected Children,—one; Juvenile Delinquents,—one.

**The General Secretaryship.** FOR the second time within the space of a few months a change has taken place in the General Secretaryship of the National Conference. In May last, Mr. Hart resigned and was succeeded on October 1st by Homer Folks, of New York City. Within a comparatively few weeks after assuming the secretaryship Mr. Folks was tendered and accepted the position of Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, an office but recently created, and filled by appointment of the Mayor. In accepting the appointment of Commissioner Mr. Folks felt that his time and attention should be given undivided to the discharge of the duties incumbent upon that responsible and important office, and that he could not in justice to his new work and the National Conference continue to serve as General Secretary.



"*Charities*," in commenting upon his appointment, says:

"The appointment of Mr. Homer Folks as Commissioner of Charities in Mr. Low's administration is a conspicuous instance of a recognition of expert ability in a field in which experts are still few in number.

"It is obvious that in placing him in charge of the almshouses, hospitals, and pavilions in the Department of Public Charities, devolving upon the Commissioner in connection with the disbursement of over \$3,000,000 to private institutions, Mr. Low has considered only the welfare of the inmates of the city's institutions and the duty of the city toward its dependent charges. Mr. Folks is a recognized expert on questions of public policy affecting dependent children, the indigent sick and aged, and the relation between public and private charities.

"That Mr. Folks is open-minded and judicial in temperament is sufficiently shown by the fact that some of the heartiest words of commendation of the present appointment have come from Catholics and Hebrews and from men who are among his political opponents. Nor have such endorsements come because of a lack of sturdy and even strenuous opinions upon the very subjects which have brought him and them into contact. It has been discovered that in charitable work at any rate pronounced convictions, downright sincerity, and a willingness to co-operate heartily for the promotion of the particular objects desired in common, are a good working equipment and because Mr. Folks as completely as any one who could be named embodies these qualifications, there is widespread satisfaction among all those who take an active interest in the relief of the poor that he is to be the Commissioner of Charities for at least the next two years."

**The Local  
Arrangements  
at Detroit.**

THE local committees have been appointed. The preliminary work has made good progress and is being well done. Mayor William C. Maybury has taken a decided personal interest in the organization of committees and in perfecting arrangements for the Conference meeting.

The General Executive Committee consists of Mayor Maybury, Chairman; John L. McDonell, Ralph Stone, and James A. Post, Secretary, and the chairmen of the several committees, as follows: Hon. Aaron T. Bliss, Chairman Reception Committee; Hon. Levi L. Barbour, Chairman Invitation Committee; J. F. Walsh, Chairman Committee on Halls; Com. John S. Quinn, Chairman Committee on Entertainment; Com. Geo. W. Fowle, Chairman Committee on Badges; M. W. O'Brien, Chairman Committee on Finance; Claud H. Candler, Chairman Committee on Printing; and Dr. Edw. W. Jenks, Chairman Committee on Publicity.

## THE NEXT MEETING-PLACE OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE. 5

The Conference Headquarters will be at the Hotel Cadillac.

	<i>American.</i>	<i>European.</i>
Hotel Cadillac .....	\$3.00 and upwards.....	\$2.00 and upwards.
Russell House .....	\$3.00 to \$5.00.....	\$1.50 and upwards.
Wayne Hotel .....	\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.....	\$1.00 and upwards.
Hotel Ste. Claire....	\$2.50 and upwards, strictly American .....	
Hotel Normandie ...	\$2.00 to \$3.50.....	\$1.00 and upwards.
Griswold House ....	\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.....	\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

**Special Notice.** FULL particulars as to railroad rates, hotels, etc., etc., will appear in the next BULLETIN, which will be issued about April 28th.

## THE NEXT MEETING-PLACE OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### A Bit of Interesting History.

(From "*Municipal Manual*.")

Detroit was founded 200 years ago by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, and celebrated the anniversary of its founding July 24, 1901.

It was the first colony established west of Montreal and was founded under instructions from the French government in order to serve as a protection to French traders and to prevent the encroachment of the English.

The company that came with Cadillac consisted of 50 civilians, 50 soldiers and 100 Algonquin Indians. A site for the new village was chosen July 24, 1701, and work on a palisaded enclosure was begun at once. The place was called Fort Pontchartrain, after the minister of the French King, Louis XIV.

Cadillac remained the commandant until 1711, but the post was in continual trouble with the Indians and with the Company of the Colony of Canada. This Company claimed to have the exclusive right of trading in French North America and wanted to destroy Detroit. The Jesuits also wanted to put an end to Detroit as a military post, because Cadillac would not permit them to establish a mission there.

After Cadillac was removed, to become Governor of Louisiana, the village fell into more serious internal troubles, and the Fox Indians attacked and nearly destroyed the place in 1712. It continued to barely exist for some years, and then began slowly to grow in population and in importance. In 1732-4 it was ravaged by smallpox and many of the people died. In 1749-50 the Governor-Generals of New France offered special inducements to people to locate at Detroit, and the village grew rapidly for some years.

In the French-English war, that broke out a few years' later, the local militia had become so strong that Detroit was able to send 100 soldiers to assist in defending Niagara against the English. They arrived too late to be of any use and so returned home without engaging in the war.

No active part was taken by Detroit in that war further than the surrender of the place to Major Robert Rogers, the New England ranger, in the fall of 1760.

The last French commandant, and the one who surrendered to Rogers, was Francois Marie Picote de Bellestre.

The first English commandant was Major Rogers, but he only retained control for a few days and turned affairs over to Capt. Donald Campbell.

In 1761 the Indians became discontented, but no serious outbreak occurred until, in 1763, Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, undertook to extirpate all the English in the West.

Pontiac was successful in surprising a number of garrisons and murdering the citizens and soldiers, but his plot was discovered in Detroit by the commandant, Henry Gladwin, in time to prevent a massacre. Pontiac set siege to the post and maintained the war for nearly half a year. During this siege occurred the battle of Bloody Run, where, on Parent's creek, now called Bloody Run, on the river bank near the foot of Adair street, 250 British troops were surprised by the Indians and many of the soldiers were killed.

During the Revolutionary War a large number of soldiers were stationed at Detroit, and the place was the depot for the distribution of presents to the Indians. It was the starting point for the many Indian raids into the Ohio region. It was a place of so great importance that Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Gen. George Rogers Clark all sought to devise ways to capture it, but all schemes failed for want of men and means.

During the war Col. de La Balm, a soldier who had come from France to assist our government, collected some soldiers and marched towards Detroit to take it, but was met near Sandusky by a large body of Indians and de La Balm and most of his companions were killed.

When the treaty of peace was signed in 1783 it was stipulated that Michigan should lie within the boundaries of the United States, but England refused to surrender the post, and it was not until 1796 that General Anthony Wayne marched to Detroit and occupied it with American soldiers.

In 1805 Michigan was formed into a territory with Detroit as the capital.

The entire village of Detroit was burned to the ground, June 11, 1805.

During the war of 1812 Detroit was surrendered to the British and remained under British control for some time.

A printing press was brought to Detroit in 1809 by Rev. Gabriel Richard, and a paper, called the Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer, was printed, but only one number was ever issued.

The first newspaper, the Gazette, was issued in 1817, and in the following year the Walk-in-the-Water, the first steamboat on the western lakes, came to Detroit.

Detroit was the capital of the territory of Michigan and of the state until 1847, when the capital was moved to Lansing.

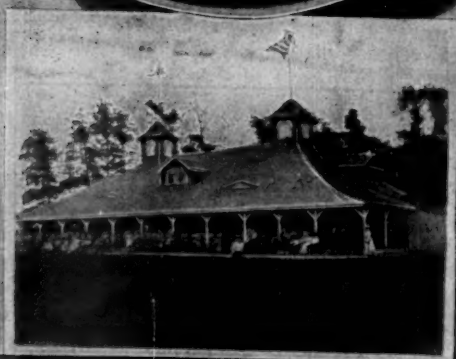
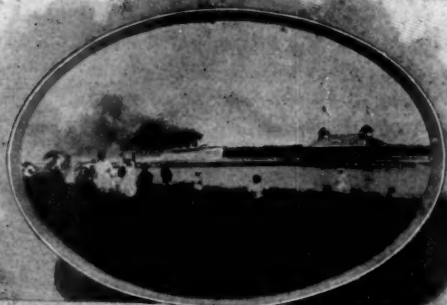
The parks and boulevards are attractive additions to the city and compare favorably with other cities. The largest park—Belle Isle—has few equals in the world for natural beauty and situation. It is in the middle of the grandest river in the world.

The water supply of the city is taken from Lake St. Clair, and is pure and plentiful.

A public library for the accommodation of everyone, contains nearly 200,000 volumes.



ROADWAY — BELLE ISLE PARK, DETROIT.



TASHMOO PARK, ST. CLAIR RIVER.



## STATE AND NATIONAL CONFERENCES.

### THE JEWISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

MISS HANNAH MARKS.

THE National Conference of Jewish Charities will hold its second meeting in Detroit on May 26-29, the three days previous to the time of meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, so that many delegates sent to attend the first may have the opportunity to be present at the second meeting.

This organization was formed in Cincinnati, December 19, 1899, its first meeting being held in Chicago May 11-14, 1900.

The program of this first meeting was very interesting and was participated in by leaders in Jewish philanthropic work from all parts of the country.

The question of transportation was discussed and resulted in an adoption of rules, the general observance of which has put a stop almost entirely to the shifting of the poor from one community to another, or transportation in any case until investigation has been made in advance to prove that the condition of the applicant will be improved by the move.

The movement in the direction of federating the relief organizations in the different communities received a new impulse at this meeting; all the larger cities have either brought about this desired result or are now in process of federation.

All in all, those who interested themselves in the formation of the National Conference of Jewish Charities have cause to feel satisfied with what has been accomplished.

At the next meeting at Detroit the Conference will discuss many subjects of interest as well as receive reports from the various standing committees.

The report on Hebrew Loan Associations which make loans to deserving poor people without any charge for interest will be presented by Prof. Morris Loeb of Columbia University.

"The Care of Dependent Children" will be presented by Dr. L. K. Frankel of New York, Mr. Max Mitchell of Boston, and Miss Minnie Low of Chicago.

The Committee on Tuberculosis will present reports on the different phases of its work and from the different institutions in the country for the treatment of this disease.

The Conference Sermon will be delivered by Dr. H. Berkowitz of Philadelphia.

The officers of the Conference are: President, Mr. Max Senior, Cincinnati; Vice Presidents, Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver, Mr. I. S. Isaacs, New York; Secretary, Miss Hannah Marks, Cincinnati.

#### A CUBAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

THE following notice of the meeting of the first National Conference of Charities and Corrections of the island of Cuba has been received from the President of the Conference, Jose M. Berriz:

HAVANA, January 28, 1902.

"The first National Conference of Charities and Correction of the Island of Cuba, will be held in the City of Habana, March 19-20-21-22, 1902. The object of this Conference is to familiarize the public with the knowledge of the fundamental principles of modern Charities, absolutely excluding all spirit of sectarianism, partisanship, either political or social, cordially inviting to become members of said Conference, and to attend all its meetings, all persons holding official positions in Charitable Institutions whether of a private or public character, as well as all others who may take an interest in such matters. The membership occasions no other expense than the subscription fee of \$2.00 U. S. Curr. paid only once and which entitles the member to receive the printed volume of all the proceedings of the Conference, at the same time granting reduced railroad fares and hotel rates which the Executive Committee may obtain for all those members who may reside in localities distant from the city, and who may attend as Delegates.

"Miss Grace W. Minns, of Boston, who is at present in Havana and is a member of the Committee has kindly volunteered to procure hotel accommodations in this city at low rates for delegates and visitors from the States. Miss Minns' address will be: The Department of Charities, Havana, Cuba."

The following subjects are to be treated at the Conference:

DESTITUTE AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, in charge of Mr. Jerome Clark; INSANE AND DEGENERATE PERSONS, in charge of Dr. Juan A. Plá; JUVENILE REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, in charge of Dr. Julio San Martin; ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES IN THEIR HOMES, in charge of Mr. Miguel R. Suárez; HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND INFIRMARIES, in charge of Dr. Emilio Martinez.

Quite a number of delegates from the United States will attend the Conference.

**THE NEXT CANADIAN CONFERENCE.**

It has been decided to hold the Fifth Conference of Charities and Corrections at Hamilton, Ontario, September 24-26, 1902. The past four meetings have been held in Toronto, but it was thought that a wider influence would be exerted if the places of meeting were changed occasionally.

Hamilton is an attractive and prosperous city and is well known to many Americans owing to its being a railroad divisional point between New York and Chicago.

**CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.**

The Second Annual Conference was held in San Francisco, February 14-17th, 1902. A very interesting session of the Conference is reported. The program included, among others, addresses on "State Board of Charities vs. State Board of Control," by Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of St. Paul, Minn.; "Modern Methods of Dealing with the Insane," also by Dr. Smith; "Care of the Child in Sickness," by Dr. Eva K. Willets; "Prison Reform in California," by Mr. Robert M. Fitzgerald and Mr. Robert T. Devlin; "Probation," Mr. Osgood Putnam; "The Juvenile Court," by Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, probation officer of Chicago court; "Function of the Associated Charities," by Dr. Smith; "The Care of the Dependent Child," by Mr. Herbert C. Lewis, Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

**COLORADO STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.**

*C. L. Stonaker.*

The Seventh State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Colorado Springs, February 16th and 17th, and in Cripple Creek February 18th.

An inspiring audience, filling the First Baptist Church to the doors, was present at the opening of the Conference Sunday evening, when President James H. Baker, of the State University, delivered the annual address, taking for his subject, "The Individual and Society," which was a clear presentation of the duties which the citizens owe in personal service for the uplifting of humanity.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, gave the principal address of the evening, on "Neighborhood Work." Her talk was most beneficial to the state, for, while she devoted some time to a description of settlement work, she enunciated a number of principles involved from the wealth of her experience which cannot help but be of great value to all citizens who

listened to her. On the following day, Miss Addams addressed two large audiences at the Colorado College, one composed of students, five hundred in number, and the other composed of an equal number of ladies of Colorado Springs, belonging to the different woman's clubs of the city.

On Monday morning the subject of "Waste in Public and Private Charities," with particular reference to local conditions, was discussed through the entire morning hour, the opening address being made by C. L. Stonaker, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction. This subject proved to be an interesting one for discussion, and the delegates received many valuable hints and suggestions thereby.

In the afternoon a luncheon was served to the delegates by W. K. Argo, Superintendent of the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind, after which an exposition of the methods of instruction was given in the assembly hall by the Superintendent and his teachers.

Dr. J. C. Courteney, now a resident of Denver, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Mattewan Hospital for Criminal Insane, read an able paper on "The Relation of Insanity to Crime."

In the evening three valuable papers were read on the general subject of education with reference to juvenile delinquents, by Prof. E. G. Lancaster, of the Colorado College; Prof. W. H. Nichols, of the State University, and John T. Mallalieu, Superintendent of the Nebraska State School for Boys.

On Tuesday the delegates traveled over the scenic "Short Line" to Cripple Creek, where two sessions were held for the discussion of truancy and parental neglect and organized charities, the result of which meeting was the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of an organized charities society for the Cripple Creek district.

The annual election of officers resulted in the election of Prof. Edward S. Parsons, of Colorado College, as President, and Mrs. Bertha H. Butler, of Denver, as Secretary.

The next annual conference will be held in February, 1903, in Canon City, with one session to be held in Florence.

#### MICHIGAN STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

L. C. STORRS.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Conference was held at Ionia December 10 to 12, 1901.

The aim of the Conference is to make its annual meetings distinctively a State Conference. The presentation of theories in the abstract gives place, to a large extent, to presenting them in the concrete. Twice has the Conference ar-

ranged its program largely on the lines of the National Conference, which has proved so admirable for such a body, but in doing so has failed to accomplish what seemed most needed for the State. The Conference presents what Michigan is doing in her penal, reformatory and charitable institutions, and wherein she lacks in reaching the ideal in such work. It calls the attention of the tax payer to the use to which his money is put, which often is a wonderful revelation to him, and enlists his co-operation in efforts to extend and improve the work which the State is doing for her defective, dependent, and delinquent citizens. The twentieth conference had no officers (as such). A chairman was substituted for each session, who was selected by the committee on organization with particular reference to his interest in the subject which was to be presented; he being notified in advance and his acceptance secured. Two of the sessions were assigned to the county agents of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and presided over by one of their own number. At this session the work of such officer was presented by brief reports, and how the work could be made more effective was considered. The superintendents of the Industrial School for Boys, Industrial Home for Girls, and State Public School for Dependent Children, presented the work of their several institutions, which was also illustrated by exhibits from their industrial education departments. The work of the Schools for the Deaf, and for the Blind was presented by the pupils. The sympathy of the large audience in attendance was strongly in evidence as these children appeared on the platform; this soon gave way to wonder and delight as the pupils demonstrated their advancement in all lines in which the normal child progresses. These also had exhibits of their industrial training. Topics pertinent to the general work of the Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, were dealt with in the address of the superintendent of such institution, as also a description of the exact work of the Home. Hon. Aaron T. Bliss, Governor of Michigan, addressed the Conference on "What the State is doing for its Public Institutions." Rabbi Franklin of Detroit, on "Chains That We May Break," and Rev. H. H. Hart, LL. D., on the "Illinois Probation System for Juveniles." The Ionia high school was dismissed to give the pupils the opportunity of attending the session in which the State work for juveniles was considered.



These attended in a body and were deeply interested in the proceedings, and received instruction valuable to those to whom this State work must be handed over in the future.

#### NEBRASKA CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

REV. A. W. CLARK.

THE annual meeting of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections was held at Beatrice, Neb., February 6th and 7th. The opening session was held in the Methodist Church in the afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Chancellor E. B. Andrews of the University at Lincoln, president of the Conference, called the meeting to order and introduced Mayor Norcross of Beatrice, who delivered a splendid address of welcome. In this address he discussed the nature and importance of charity work and emphasized the necessity of training children to be self-supporting in order to prevent an increase in the number of delinquents and dependents. He also mentioned some of the work now being carried on in the vicinity of Beatrice.

Rev. W. H. Kearns, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Beatrice, was then introduced and delivered an address of welcome as the representative of the ministerial organization of the city. Mr. Kearns gave a historical review of charity, showing that the spirit of Christianity was the mainspring of action and that Christ was the author and founder of all movements in charitable work.

These earnest addresses of welcome were responded to by Chancellor E. B. Andrews.

"The Administration of County Charities" was the subject of an excellent paper presented by Hon. Geo. A. Murphy of Beatrice. He advocated that county charities should be administered directly in accordance with principals of justice. He believed that where relatives were able to pay part or all of the expenses of keeping that this should be required. Attention was called to the fact that Nebraska laws made wise and liberal provision for county asylums. The laws of other states were compared with the laws of Nebraska.

"Jails and Lockups" was the subject of a splendid address presented by Mr. Hoagland, Chief of Police of Lincoln. He emphasized that public sentiment must be educated in regard



HOTEL CADILLAC, DETROIT, MICH.  
CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS.

to proper management of jails. He regretted that the condition of American jails was most unsatisfactory. Managers of these jails generally do the best they can but the buildings are so constructed that the proper classification in most cases is impossible. Often the innocent are locked up awaiting trial and associated with vile criminals. It often happens that witnesses are thus locked up in order to hold them until the day of trial. A vigorous discussion followed which was engaged in by quite a number who thoroughly sympathized with the sentiments expressed by Chief Hoagland.

Thursday evening a session was held in the Methodist Church. The address of the evening was given by the President of the Conference, Chancellor E. B. Andrews. He spoke on the subject of "The Future of Charities and Corrections." Reference was made to the creation of the State Board of Charities by the recent legislature. "This marks a new era in the progress of charity and reform measures in the state. In looking at the future, several things present themselves to us which must be accomplished." 1. Dissemination of interest in charity work. 2. To rationalize charity. 3. To rationalize the whole business of correctional work. 4. To reform our charitable and penal institution laws. 5. To bring about conditions which shall tend to diminish poverty and crime throughout the state."

After discussing exhaustively these important points, the Chancellor asked the question, "What is likely to be the outcome in the far future as to our work for charity and corrections?" In answer to this question, he ventured to state —

1. That all true work for morality and religion is always profoundly efficient. He believed that social economic changes will certainly take place which in the future will greatly lessen crime although he was inclined to believe that for some years past crime had been upon the increase in the United States.

2. That a better standard of life is coming and that this will help to solve the problems before us. The standard of life as held by the Chinamen of San Francisco who live in rat holes was compared with the standard of life as held by our best citizens. The standard of life which was in vogue in charitable and correctional institutions some years ago was compared with the standard of the present. This inspires hope for the future.

There will come a time when no able-bodied poor will be idle. All will be willing to work and there will be work for all.

The Conference met Friday morning at the Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth. Dr. A. Johnson, the Superintendent of the Institution, presented an able paper discussing the problems involved in the care of feeble-minded youth.

This was followed by a paper presented by John T. Mallalieu, Superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Kearney on the subject, "The Aims, Methods and General Features of Juvenile Training." He emphasized that the aims now are really reformatory. The old custom of half starving the inmates of such institutions has been done away with. As to the methods employed, he emphasized that they were modern and that they involved moral training as well as intellectual and æsthetic training. He also emphasized the great importance of physical development as a means of reformation. The proposition was laid down that reform schools do reform and the history of many cases was given to show that in Nebraska this has been true. He believed that 70 to 80 per cent. of the inmates at Kearney and Geneva had been greatly helped. This was followed by an earnest discussion entered into by Supt. Clark of the Industrial School for Girls at Geneva, Rev. J. W. Seabrook, former Supt. at Geneva and by others.

Prof. Bolton of the State University at Lincoln then discussed the following subject, "The Classification of State Wards." The early idea of insane, feeble-minded and criminals and others was that they were possessed of evil spirits or devils. On this account, they were horribly treated, were shut up in dark places of confinement and terribly neglected and abused with the idea that the sooner they were out of existence the better it would be for society. The beginning of the last century marks the beginning of improvement in the conditions, due largely to the efforts of Pinal and Esquirol. Prof. Bolton argued that all persons who are drawn into jail even for a short period of time ought to be made to work, not as a punishment but as a reformatory measure. The universal conception prevailing throughout America is that such work would be punishment. This is a false conception. He showed the necessity of securing data as to the history of families that furnish delinquents and dependents in our state and showed the necessity of careful study in order to draw the lines between the feeble-minded and criminal and also

emphasized the difficulties in such study. His excellent address, which was greatly appreciated, was followed by an earnest discussion, at the close of which the following resolution was presented and adopted: "Resolved, That we are in favor of the establishment of a laboratory in the Department of the Interior at Washington for the collection and study of psychological sociology and abnormal data, especially as found in institutions for the criminal, pauper and defective classes and in hospitals and also as may be observed in schools and other institutions and also among tramps and other classes outside of all institutions."

An invitation presented by the superintendent of the institution for all the delegates and visitors to retire to the dining room was accepted and the meeting adjourned to convene in the chapel at 2 o'clock. The afternoon session was opened in the chapel of the institution with a program rendered by inmates of the institution, consisting of songs, recitations and calisthenic exercises.

These exercises upon the part of the children were greatly enjoyed by delegates and visitors and to many it was a revelation because they had not believed it possible for such high degree of training to be realized in such an institution. At the close of the exercises, adjournment was taken to the rooms below when the regular program of the Conference was taken up.

A paper by Dr. C. G. Sprague of Omaha on the care of the feeble-minded was presented. This paper seemed to be in opposition to the school system conducted in this institution and other institutions for the care of the feeble-minded. He believed that the teaching of reading and other school branches was of very little or no value. He emphasized the importance of industrial training and farm work. The paper was followed by a sharp discussion and all present seemed to be opposed to the sentiments expressed in the paper and to be thoroughly in sympathy with the school work now in vogue. A very practical paper and discussion of the subject was presented by Mrs. Armstrong who is in charge of the school department of the institution. She emphasized the great value of kindergarten training and showed that the school training in the various departments was absolutely necessary in order to successful manual training and industrial training and to efficient work on the farm.

The closing paper of the afternoon session was on the subject of "Sanitary Marriages," by Dr. Powell, Superintendent of

the Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth at Glenwood, Ia. He believed that marriages should be restricted. The paper was an extended discussion of the rights of the state to restrict marriages. Many cases in Iowa were cited to show the necessity for such restriction. He did not believe that legislators were prepared to determine at present what the laws should be regulating and restricting marriages but believed that commissioners should be appointed by every legislature to thoroughly investigate and decide upon what measures would be for the best interests of society. The Conference then adjourned that delegates and visitors might inspect the institution and grounds.

The closing session of the Conference was held in the evening in the Methodist Church. After the opening exercises, music and prayer, Mrs. Geo. A. Tilden of Omaha presented a paper on "Juvenile Courts" which was followed by a brief discussion. The next on the program was a paper on the subject of "Scientific Charity as Applied to Smaller Cities and Towns," by Prof. C. E. Prevey of Lincoln. The closing address of the evening was by Dr. J. L. Green on the "Causes of the Rapid Increase of Insanity in Recent Modern Times."

The attendance was the largest in the history of the Conference and the interest manifested was greater than it had ever been. A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Johnson, Superintendent of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth and to other associated with him on the local committee of entertainment.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President, A. W. Clark, Omaha, Neb.; Vice President, Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Milford, Neb.; Treasurer, C. E. Prevey, Lincoln, Neb.; Secretary, John Davis, Lincoln, Neb.; Enrolling Secretary, Mrs. Marie Armstrong, Beatrice, Neb.; Executive Committee: Chancellor E. B. Andrews, Lincoln, Neb.; John T. Mallalieu, Kearney, Neb.; Governor Savage, Lincoln, Neb.

#### THE FIRST NEW JERSEY STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

*William H. Allen.*

"We initiate a movement that has within itself the power for present good and for future possibilities. Our call recognizes no township, city, county or other arbitrary political lines, nor does it give undue prominence to any particular charity or correction, but in its universality embraces the entire state, emphasizing that every good here accomplished



is a public good; that every reform advocated is a general reform; that every ideal toward which we may strive is an ideal for the citizens of New Jersey."

With these words, the chairman of the local committee opened the First New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Corrections in the Assembly room of the State House, Trenton, February 20, 1902. Over fifty communities were represented and practically every factor in the State's charities and corrections, public, sectarian and private. Physicians of insane hospitals and poor houses, superintendents, matrons and wardens, presidents and members of boards of managers of city, county, state and private institutions, overseers of the poor, police and probation officers, prosecutors, judges of county and state courts, officers of private institutions and organizations, pastors of various denominations, editors, aldermen and mayors were present. The press had from the first actively advocated the Conference, and since its adjournment has supported the demands for general co-operation. The constitution reads as follows:

The objects of the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Corrections are to afford an opportunity for those engaged in relief and reform work to confer respecting their methods, principles of administration and results accomplished; to diffuse reliable information respecting relief and correctional work, and encourage co-operation in humanitarian efforts, with the aim of further improving the system of relief and correction in the State of New Jersey.

The Conference shall not, however, formulate any platform nor adopt resolutions or memorials having a like effect.

The only test of membership is active interest in relief or correctional work, while expenses are to be met, not by dues or fees, but by voluntary contributions.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, of Elizabeth; Vice-Presidents, ex-Governor Foster M. Voorhees, the Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trenton; the Rev. A. H. Bradford, Montclair; Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, Short Hills, and Charlton T. Lewis, LL. D., Morristown; Secretary, William H. Allen, Ph. D., Jersey City; Assistant Secretaries, A. W. McDougall, Orange; E. R. Johnston, Vineland; Sarah Van Boskirk, Plainfield; Treasurer, L. F. Fleming, Jersey City; Executive Committee, Francis B. Lee, Trenton; Professor J. H. Finley, Princeton; Hugh Fox, Bayonne; Bleeker Van Wagenen, Orange; Charles F. Currie, Blackwood; A. M. Heston, Atlantic City; Mrs. Laban Dennis, Newark; the Rev. F. A. Foy, Jersey City; Mary Sinton Lewis, Morristown; T. L. McConnell, Smith's Landing; Ira Otterson, Jamesburg; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Hoboken.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer are members ex-officio of the Executive Committee.

Two other committees, composed of representative workers from various sections were appointed for the ensuing year to diffuse information regarding the treatment of consumption and the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Three sessions were held, which might be characterized as descriptive, expository and suggestive. At the first, twenty speakers told briefly of work, workers, aims and methods of the institutions or society represented. Nine other contributions were omitted for want of time. The five-minute addresses were grouped under the following heads: "Helping the Poor to Help Themselves"; "Caring for the Poor in Almshouses"; "Caring for Dependent Children"; "Caring for the Defective"; "Correctional Work"; "Probation Work"; "State Associations," in the latter being included the Mother's Congress, Consumers League, Legal Aid Association and State Charities' Aid Association. Prof. John H. Finley, of Princeton University, conducted this symposium.

At the evening session Charlton T. Lewis, LL. D., of the State Charities' Aid Association, presided. Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., responded to the address of welcome by the Mayor of Trenton, and delivered an eloquent address, "Co-operation in Christian Effort." President Judge Skinner, of Essex county, and Probation Officer Edmond, of Mercer county, spoke briefly of the practical workings of the probation law. Associate Justice J. Franklin Fort, of the State Supreme Court, delivered the principal address of the evening, on "Penal Reform and the Probation System in New Jersey." This address has been quoted extensively in the press throughout the state, and has already done invaluable service. Mrs. E. E. Williamson's review of "Twenty-five Years of Progress in New Jersey Charities and Corrections," could not be given in full for want of time, although it will appear in the proceedings. Dr. Lewis dismissed the session without discussing the topic assigned, "The Advantages and the Dangers of Organized Charity."

The third session was devoted to eleven suggestive addresses on "Needs and Problems; Next Steps," as follows: "The Relation of the Church to Organized Charity," Rev. E. L. Stoddard, Jersey City; "Co-operation — the Catholic Factor in New Jersey Charities," Rev. F. A. Foy, Jersey City; "Need and Practicability of a State Hospital for Consumptives," H. C. Mitchell, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health; "Trained Nursing in Almshouses and Insane Hospitals," Supt. D. M. Dill, Essex County Hospitals; "Necessity of Accuracy and Uniformity in Social Statistics," Statistician Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance Company; "Why and How Epileptics Should be Segregated," Supt. H. M. Weeks, State Village for Epileptics; "Child Caring Work in New Jersey," H. F. Fox, President of the State Board of Children's Guardians; "Imprisonment for

Debt and Chattel Mortgage Loan Frauds," Mary Philbrook, Counsel for State Legal Aid Association; "International Prison Commission — Its Purposes and Achievements," Hon. S. J. Barrows, Commissioner for the United States; "Religious Instruction of Prisoners," Rev. George C. Maddock, D. D., Chaplain State Prison; "State Reformatory for Women; an Immediate Need," Mrs. Sarah S. Paddock," Orange; "Truancy Legislation; Is It Needed in New Jersey?" Supt. Henry M. Mason, Public Schools, Plainfield; "Protection of the ex-Prisoner," Decatur M. Sawyer, Montclair.

Brief as was the time, the discussion of these papers contributed not a little to the profit of the Conference.

After adjournment a score of delegates braved the storm and visited the State Prison.

The results of the Conference may be summarized as follows: A permanent Conference is guaranteed, with the unexcelled leadership of Mrs. Williamson and strongly organized committees, which give assurance that the benefits will be felt throughout the state. Over one hundred and fifty delegates have returned to their work with inspiration to do state service. The state has been thoroughly aroused to an appreciation of the need of separate places of detention for juveniles awaiting trial, special hearing for juveniles accused of crime and of uniform and complete criminal statistics. The churches have been reminded of their opportunity and their duty. A representative of the Roman Catholic Charities has urged co-operation of churches with one another and with the public in the compilation and publication of complete and uniform statistics of pauperism and crime. The whole state of New Jersey has seen and felt the benefits of positive co-operation. In a word a new era has been ushered in for New Jersey's relief and correctional work.



A SUBURBAN TROLLEY TRAIN, DETROIT.

**EXTRACTS FROM RECENT MESSAGES AND ADDRESSES  
OF GOVERNORS OF STATES AND MAYORS OF CITIES.**

THE following extracts are selected from the latest official utterances of a number of Governors of states and Mayors of cities. To the members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction they will be of exceeding interest and profit. To the older members, those whose labors for reform in matters of charity and correction have extended over the years covered by the life of the National Conference, these messages from those in authority must have a deep significance. The younger and newer workers in the field of charity cannot easily realize the debt they and our people generally owe to those early workers, so many of whom have "passed on." Many of the encouragements that are beginning to appear on every hand, and of which these official utterances are by no means the least, were denied them. They labored in the dark, and in the midst of discouragements and opposition; but they labored with a faith, a patience and a wisdom that were little less than marvelous and the fruits of which are but now beginning to appear. And so, while the younger and more active members of the Conference feel, as they must feel, the stimulus that comes from a visible awakening public interest in their work, and a wider and fuller knowledge, they should be stirred to a lively gratitude to those older and earlier workers who have contributed so largely to our present encouragement and future hopes.

**CONCERNING PRISON REFORM — INDETERMINATE SENTENCE —  
PAROLE LAW — CONVICT LABOR — POLICE COURTS —  
REFORM SCHOOLS — WOMEN'S PRISONS.**

**Arkansas.** I now desire to call your attention to the urgent necessity for the establishment of a State Reform School in which the youthful offenders against the criminal laws of our State may be taught some useful trade or occupation that will prepare them for citizenship when they shall be restored to society. Our State has reached that period in civilization and advancement, that no longer should we tolerate the confinement of these juvenile offenders in the jails and penitentiaries with older and more hardened criminals whose lives and habits are low and vicious. The true object of all punishment by imprisonment is the reformation of the offender, and especially should this be true with regard to the youths of our State whose tender years and

indiscretion have led them to the commission of crime, and for whom reformation is far more probable than for those of more mature years.

To accomplish this purpose, this institution should be not only a place of confinement, but in all its essential features, a school for the education, training and employment of its inmates in some useful occupation, so that in the shortest possible time it will be safe to return them to the community as useful members of the commonwealth and as contributors to, rather than subtractors from, its value. This institution should be placed under such control and management as you in your judgment may deem most advisable.

*Governor Jefferson Davis.*

**Colorado. Trades Schools.** For the class of morally defective sentenced to our reformatories and prison, training should be given that when they are discharged from our state institutions they may resume their places in society, to upbuild rather than destroy it.

*Governor James B. Orman.*

**Colorado. Convict Labor. Indeterminate Sentence.** I shall not enter into argument upon the subject of convict labor. The statute makes it imperative, and so do the principles of thrift, morality, economy and discipline. The organized opposition to prison labor, wherever it conflicts with free labor, manifestly renders it impossible to utilize convicts within only the narrowest limits. They are now confined to burning lime, cutting stone and cultivation of the soil. It is difficult to say wherein human labor can be employed in any capacity without violating the rule of competition, but it is possible to direct such labor along the lines of least resistance. The remarkable success attending the employment of convicts during the last year in the raising of farm products, the demand for which can not be sensibly affected by so small an addition to the supply, coupled with the recent introduction of the sugar beet raising industry, have determined me to recommend that the inmates of the State Penitentiary be employed as largely as possible in that pursuit. The cultivation of the sugar beet is a profitable pursuit, especially in Colorado, but its success is said to depend largely upon the employment of the cheapest forms of labor. This work in the older countries is carried on by a class which are willing or obliged to work for a bare subsistence, and which might not constitute a desirable addition to our laboring population. The demand for sugar is always ahead of or equal to the supply, and increases as rapidly as the product. If convicts can be utilized by the beet raisers of the Arkansas valley, in the vicinity of the penitentiary, in such wise as to confine their employment exclusively to that pursuit, their competition with free labor would be imperceptible, their time would be well occupied, and the state would derive a revenue sufficiently large to make the institution self-supporting. I am aware that the suggestion has but few elements of novelty, yet I venture to make it, in the hope that it may tend toward the solution of this vexed problem.

The last general assembly passed an act whereby convict labor was employed to some extent upon the public highway connecting the



cities of Leadville and Pueblo. Apart from the insufficient appropriation for supplies and stockades, the experiment has proven satisfactory, and its continuance may be desirable.

The so-called indeterminate sentence act went into operation in August, 1899. It was approved with some reluctance, but an effort has been made to give it a fair trial. The rules adopted under its provisions confine its operations to those serving for a first offense, and require that recommendations shall be made by the warden to the commissioners, and by them to the governor. Eighty-three men have been given their liberty in consequence up to the first of December last, only five of whom have violated their agreements. It is difficult to pass judgment upon this act after so short a period of experiment. Nevertheless, I am not satisfied that it is wholly desirable, or that it has tended to a decrease of crime. On the contrary, I think that crimes are lessened in proportion as the certainty of punishment for their commission is increased. The privilege of parole, added to the power of pardon, largely extends the probability of relief, and I think necessarily emboldens the criminal. The provisions of the act should certainly be restricted by statute instead of by rule to first offenders. To carry it further would be to indirectly sanction the repetition of offenses.

*Ex-Governor Chas. S. Thomas.*

**Connecticut.  
Indeterminate  
Sentence.**

The recommendations in the report of the State Board of Charities looking to the adoption of an indeterminate sentence for certain offenses, should receive your careful consideration. Experts in prison science believe that the best way to save the community from the professional criminal and to save the habitual drunkard and "rounder" from himself is by this indeterminate sentence, under which the first consideration is the prisoner and not the punishment. Under this system those who have proved themselves unfit to be at large are held in restraint, not a certain number of days for a certain amount of crime, but until they give evidence of a determination and ability to live within the law. A bill having this object in view was presented to the last session and printed with the laws.

*Governor George P. McLean.*

**Iowa.  
Parole.**

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly provided for the employment of a parole clerk in the office of the chief executive. This action I have interpreted as legislative approval of the policy which has grown up in the state of granting conditional pardons; and by reason of this additional assistance I have been able to investigate to some extent the practical workings of the parole system.

During the ten years prior to the commencement of my administration, in addition to full pardons and commutations of sentence, 134 convicts had been released conditionally, most of them in the very recent past. Of this number eight had been returned under revocations, and I have returned one more. The remainder have been investigated, and their whereabouts, their conduct, and their standing, have been care-



fully inquired into. Very favorable and satisfactory reports have been received from fifty-three, and to these I have granted full and unconditional pardon and restoration to citizenship. The term for which six others were committed has not yet expired. Eleven are dead or insane. Only meager reports, not sufficient to justify action, were secured from thirteen. Unsatisfactory reports were received from fourteen. I have been unable to locate or get any reports from twenty-eight. It does not follow, however, that all of these are leading vicious lives. The reports received from the fifty and more to whom full pardon has been granted were most gratifying. Several wrote using letter-heads that bore their names. Others were holding responsible and trusted positions with prominent business houses and industrial corporations. One was the incumbent of an official position of trust and responsibility in a New England city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Many were reported to have become industrious citizens, and to have won the full confidence and esteem of the communities in which they reside.

Very few pardons and less commutations of sentence have been granted during the past biennium; but, encouraged by the action of the legislature, I have been quite liberal in granting paroles; and have released 201 on conditions more or less exacting. Suitable employment has usually been secured before the release, and the parole has been upon condition that the recipient employ his time industriously, spend his evenings at home, absent himself from all places where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, and report every thirty days to this office the amount earned and the disposition made thereof. In addition I have a number of benevolently disposed persons in each county who, unbeknown to others, watch the conduct of paroled prisoners, and report their conduct to this office. The result in most instances has been very satisfactory. Of the 201 paroled, unfavorable reports have been received from thirty-one, and they have been returned to serve out the unexpired portions of their sentences. The present whereabouts of fifteen others is unknown. Most of these had but a few months of their terms remaining, and they were released in the hope that the conditions imposed and the system of surveillance inaugurated might have a helpful influence. The remaining 155 are doing reasonably well, and many of them excellently. Some of them, however, if they should chance to be thrown out of employment would very likely lapse into vice. A volume could be written that would be as interesting as a romance of the transformation in some of these lives. I have extended a full pardon to quite a number whose terms would have expired, and who have acquitted themselves creditably. It has not been my purpose to extend clemency to those who have deliberately embarked upon a career of vice, but to sift out such as appear to have been in a sense accidental criminals. \* \* \* I think additional legislation should be had, but I do not favor encumbering the parole system with specific restrictions. I think the Chief Executive should have absolute authority to release at pleasure any one charged with a less offense than murder in the first degree, and to return him to the penitentiary at his discretion. The statutory provision for shortening

the terms because of good conduct should be so amended as to permit the Governor to declare the same forfeited in case the conduct of the prisoner when on parole is not satisfactory. Each case is distinct from all others, and no plan can be formulated with sufficient elasticity to meet the requirements of changed and ever changing conditions. Under statutory discretion, it is as easy for the intentionally vicious to earn release as for those of honorable and virtuous instincts. I have paroled several before they have ever seen the penitentiary. This I have not done, however, except upon the recommendations of the trial judge and the county attorney who prosecuted. There are two quite distinct classes of criminals; the one deliberately and permanently vicious, the other to some extent the creature of circumstances, and no law can be made that will enable a chief executive or a pardon board to discriminate wisely. Mistakes will be made at best, but on the whole I believe in the greatest possible discretion, and the free exercise thereof. I have returned several to the penitentiary because their early education was neglected. They had never been taught to work, and when released would not seek or accept employment. They are now in the tool factory in Ft. Madison acquiring what they should have been taught in youth.

*Governor Leslie M. Shaw.*

**Maine.  
Women's  
Prison.**

You will be asked to provide for the establishment and support of a Reformatory Prison for Women. It has been suggested that a building, originally constructed by the United States Government for a Naval Hospital on an island near Rockland, and which has never been utilized for that purpose, may possibly be available in this connection. A bill is now pending in Congress which provides that this structure shall be given to the State for this use.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of such an institution, among the friends of philanthropic and reformatory work in our State, who feel that existing conditions are neither in harmony with the spirit of a progressive civilization nor calculated to produce the best results.

It is needless for me to dwell upon the great benefits which would come from such a Reformatory. All must recognize the importance of doing everything possible for the moral uplifting of such women as would here be cared for; and the State may well foster a movement which, while recognizing the need of every just and proper restraint, at the same time aims to make them self-respecting and self-supporting members of society.

*Governor John F. Hill.*

**Michigan.  
Women's  
Prison.  
Indeterminate  
Sentence. Pro-  
bation. Separa-  
tion in Jail.**

Your attention is called to the subject of a state prison for women. There is need of a prison or reformatory for the care of the incorrigibles whose presence in the Industrial Home for Girls exerts an injurious influence upon others not so far advanced in the ways of wickedness. If the incorrigibles could be cared for elsewhere, there is ground for belief that the influence of the home in a reformatory way

would be materially improved. Addition argument for the establishment of the proposed institution may be found in the fact that the state now farms out the care of women sentenced for violation of the criminal laws. The proposition to establish a prison for women is worthy of attention, because through favorable action the state will be taking a step in the direction of further coping with crime.

The report of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, dealing with recommendations for changes in the penal laws, is worthy of especial consideration. The conclusion is inevitable that under the present laws scores of convicts are annually discharged from prison before there is any reasonable evidence they are again fitted to mingle in society. Under of convicts are annually discharged from prison before there is any reasonable evidence they are again fitted to mingle in society. Under the Supreme Court ruling it is unconstitutional to impose indeterminate sentences, as was attempted under a law enacted by the legislature in 1889. The constitution should be amended to permit the re-enactment of that law. The legislature may profitably give its attention to the question of providing for what may properly be called "parole before sentence," a system in use in some states, whereby first offenders are released on probation. Experience has shown that the parole system has done great good in this state, and if after sentence, why not before? The system of probation cost Massachusetts about \$60,000 a year, and it is estimated that the lowest possible saving to the taxpayers over the cost had the probationers been imprisoned was about \$70,000 a year. If adopted in this state, the supervision of probationers might be left with the county agents of the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

The law should be amended so that the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia will be a place for the detention of first offenders only.

Measures should be taken to compel the absolute separation of prisoners in jails, and the abandonment of the practice of using county jails as city lock-ups.

*Governor A. T. Bliss.*

**Mississippi.** Under the provisions of a law passed by the last legislature authorizing the Board of Control to purchase lands in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta for additional penitentiary farm, I beg to report that acting in strict conformity to said law the board purchased 13,789.32 acres lying in the northern part of Sunflower county, Mississippi, traversed by the Yazoo Delta Railroad, at and for the price of \$5.78 per acre. It is fertile, well located and well drained by means of permanent streams and bayous; the vast majority of it is first class delta land, susceptible of being put into profitable cultivation, and was purchased at a remarkably low figure. It is being rapidly cleared and furnished with necessary and suitable stockades for the safety and care of the convict labor, and I confidently predict that within the next two years sufficient land will be cleared and accommodations provided for the concentration and work thereon of all the convicts except such as

will be needed for the cultivation of the other convict farm properties owned by the state.

By reference to the report of the Board of Control it will be seen that four stockades, or homes for the prisoners, have been built, and that about 2,000 acres of land have been cleared since the purchase on January 12, 1901. This has been done without curtailing the operations of the board, or lessening the land acreage cultivated during the several preceding years. In order to make the convicts self-sustaining and relieve the state from any burdens of taxation on that account the board has adopted the plan of gradually clearing and developing the new property, dropping only such leased farms as seemed expedient to the gradual opening and cultivation of the new purchase. This scheme of yearly clearing and concentration of men will be continued until in 1904, when I predict all the prisoners may be worked on the farms owned by the state without the necessity of leasing as heretofore, and thus ultimately relieve the state of the large sums now paid for rent. I estimate that at the present rate of improvement the new farm will in three or four years more be worth a quarter of a million dollars. \* \* \* Under the present farming system by the Board of Control the state has operated fifteen plantations.

*Governor A. H. Longino.*

**New York.  
Antiquated  
Prisons.**

The prisons throughout the State are of an old and antiquated character. Sing Sing Prison is positively dangerous both to health and, in the event of a fire, to the lives of the prisoners. The dividing walls between cells, taking up valuable space, should be removed and steel substituted. This could be done gradually by the work of the convicts, appropriations being made yearly for this purpose. Existing conditions should be remedied as soon as possible. New York cannot afford to maintain prisons as at present and compel prisoners to eat in their cells, which are foul and unhealthy.

*Governor Benjamin B. O'Dell, Jr.*

**Ohio.** By authority of the last General Assembly, I appointed a **Convict Labor.** Commission to investigate in regard to the employment of prison labor in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State, and to report their conclusions to the Governor in writing. On the 15th day of November, 1901, the Commission submitted such report. It stated it to be the judgment of the Commission that all convicts should be employed a reasonable number of hours each day, and in productive labor, "for without this there can be no health, no discipline, and no progress toward reformation." They further said that, "Idleness in prisons is dangerous, in that it gives free reign to the passions and is destructive of moral influence." They seem to have made a thorough and intelligent investigation of the subject submitted to their care, and their report in relation to the various systems of employing such labor, and observations thereon, are valuable, and are recommended to your consideration.

*Governor George K. Nash.*

**South Dakota.  
Moral and Religious Instruction.**

One of the chief characteristics of the nineteenth century has been the profound determination to right the wrongs and alleviate the sufferings of humanity. To this powerful influence we may attribute the prison reform work and other radical changes in methods for dealing with the unfortunate and criminal classes. Society, as a matter of self-preservation, as well as from feelings of benevolence, justly considers as among its solemn obligations the moral development of its members and the reformation of its criminals. The duty on the part of the state to prevent a crime, if possible, or to punish the criminal, is no more sacred than that the criminal should be reclaimed. If so, the state should adopt such means as will most directly tend to eradicate wrong habits, cultivate and strengthen moral and religious principles, and eventually restore the criminal to society, a wiser, better and a useful man.

These meditations upon the rights and duties of a man as a member of civil society and the obligations of the state, have led me to suggest for favorable consideration the appointment of a chaplain for the State Penitentiary.

*Governor Charles N. Herried.*

**Toledo. (Ohio)  
Police Courts.  
Fines.**

In no department of our municipal life is there more crying need for reform than in our method of dealing with unfortunates who fall into the hands of the police and are charged with petty crimes. There is much reason for belief that with the prevailing methods to-day, our police courts actually perpetrate more crime than they prevent, and this I say in no manner reflecting upon any individual court or any individual man. I am condemning a system that is outgrown, antiquated and entirely out of keeping with the spirit of the age. I believe our whole system of pretended punishment of crime by imposing a fine with the prison alternative is a fraud so ghastly as to be a travesty on justice; yet it is a system that is carried on in most of the cities of our country to-day, and few questions are asked as to whether it might be improved or not.

As a citizen, as one who loves his city, as your Mayor, as a lover of humanity, I protest against this ghastly farce, and I plead with you, men of the Toledo Council and citizens of Toledo, to protest against this crying injustice and wrong inflicted upon people simply because they are poor. To-day there are 114 persons in the workhouse; of this number 62 could walk out if they had money to pay their fines; practically they are there because they are poor. The balance could also, no doubt, walk out if they had money, for, notwithstanding the fact that they have a time sentence to serve, it is more than probable that a capable lawyer could be hired for sufficient cash, who would discover a trick of law, a writ of some kind, or something nobody knows what and nobody knows how, but it would be sufficient to release them, if they only had money.

It ought to need no argument to convince one that our system of dispensing "justice" is as yet very elementary and very imperfect. The deadly obstacle in the way of improvement, spiritual, social or indus-



trial is a settled belief that our plan or our machine is perfect, and our only hope of improvement lies in the awakening of the public conscience to the imperfections and evils of the present system. This is by no means a matter of mere sentiment. It is as true of municipalities, states and nations as it is of individuals that whatsoever is sown must be reaped, and if we sow the seeds of injustice, while deluding ourselves with the belief that we are administering justice itself, it is an aggravation of the offense or sin of one who openly and knowingly violates the laws. It introduces inharmony into the body politic and in this way becomes the cause of the very conditions we seek to remedy.

I know of no cure for the evils, political and social, that afflict us that will give us a better city government except the panacea for all of these evils, and that is, good men and women. These alone can give us a good city and a good city government. If you want to help the city, there is no way in which you can do it so much as to be a good man or a good woman.

I am well aware that this philosophy is derided in business circles, deemed unworthy the consideration of "practical men," and that one who advocates such a policy is a "dreamer" and a "crank." Many such charges have been laid at my door since I have been in the Mayor's office, and in concluding this portion of my message, I make use of a quotation from one of the speeches of Edmund Burke that expresses my sentiments better than any words of mine can:

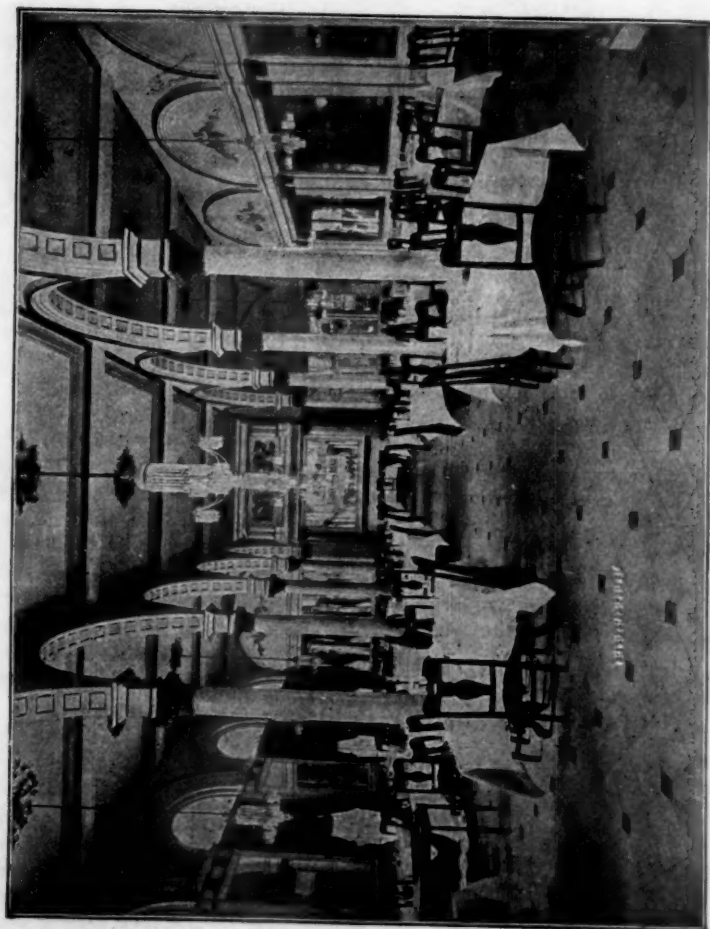
"The charges against me are all of one kind; that I have pushed the principles of general justice and benevolence too far, further than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther than the opinion of many would go along with me. In every accident which may happen through life, in pain, in sorrow, in depression and distress, I will call to mind this accusation and be comforted."

*Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo.*

#### THE INSANE, EPILEPTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

**Arkansas.** I desire to call your attention to the present condition of  
**The Insane.** our State Lunatic Asylum and submit for your consideration any changes or enlargement of this institution that you may deem advisable after a careful survey and investigation of the situation. I am informed by the report of the superintendent of the institution, together with the statement of a number of county judges of the State, that a large number of patients who should be cared for and treated in this institution are now in the county jails and other places of confinement in the various counties in this State, and that this number has largely increased until at the present time there is something near 400 of these unfortunate people who are unable to secure admission to this institution, where they might be treated and perhaps restored to useful citizenship in our midst. There is no class of citizens whose unfortunate condition requires custodial care and treatment, which appeals more strongly to the tender, watchful care of the lawmaking power





PINING ROOM HOTEL CADILLAC.

than do these victims of disease. No argument is necessary, I take it, to convince you that the county jails and poorhouses of this State are improper places for the confinement of insane persons; and I therefore recommend that you make a careful investigation of the conditions of this institution, and that you make such appropriations as in your judgment will sufficiently enlarge the capacity of the same so as to meet its present needs and requirements.

*Governor Jefferson Davis.*

**Colorado.** The demand for increased accommodations for proper hospital treatment for the insane is so urgent that I earnestly hope the present assembly will not adjourn until it has done its full duty to this unfortunate class.

There is another class of unfortunates, namely, those of feeble mind and the epileptic, who deserve special hospital treatment and custodial care and training, and some provision should be made for this at an early date.

*Governor James B. Orman.*

**Colorado.** Two years ago I recommended the establishment of a state home for the feeble-minded. The exigency which then existed for such an institution has and will remain with us until its requirements are heeded. Your predecessors have given legal custody and asylum for the insane, the violent and the criminal, but the duty to the poor unfortunates who are harmless and peaceable, but without full mental capacity and vigor, is yet unperformed. Many of them are curable if subjected to special treatment or discipline which they can only obtain through the agency of the commonwealth. Distributed among our population are many of these unhappy creatures without capacity to look after themselves, and seldom possessed of friends willing or able to assist them. The impulses of humanity and the requirements of a sound public policy unite in suggesting that such a public burden be cheerfully borne.

*Ex-Governor Chas. S. Thomas.*

**Massachusetts.** The site for the State Colony for the Insane, authorized under chapter 451 of the Acts of 1900, has been selected in the towns of Gardner and Westminster. The State Board of Insanity has purchased 1,500 acres of land, well adapted for the purpose, which have passed into the control of a board of trustees having powers and functions similar to those exercised by the trustees of other State institutions. Under their direction work will immediately begin at the colony, in order that a few patients may be received early in the coming spring. The milder insane of the chronic class will be gradually transferred thither from the hospitals, to the number of about 100 a year for the present. This will be the first step in the development of a system of colony care for the chronic insane, which will be extended gradually in connection with existing hospitals and asylums so far as possible, and in other directions according to the claims of locality.

*Governor W. Murray Crane.*

**Michigan.  
The Insane.**

The crowded condition of the asylums for the insane should receive careful consideration. Additional provision ought to be made at once for caring for these afflicted people who are seeking admission in such numbers. It has been suggested relief might be obtained by creating a new institution where the hopelessly insane could be cared for. The authorities do not agree upon this plan, however, and pending investigation of the results of such a system in other states, it may not be wise at this time to provide for an additional asylum. The present institutions are doing excellent work, and the advice of the State Board of Corrections and Charities is that additional provision be made at the asylums already established. It certainly is not advisable to long detain people in jails and almshouses awaiting admission to the asylums, when if promptly given attention they might be restored to health.

*Governor A. T. Bliss.*

**Missouri.  
The Feeble-Minded.  
Epileptics.**

Through the influence of the Board of Charities and Corrections a law establishing a Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics was enacted by the last legislature. In my judgment this is to become one of our largest and most cherished institutions. The deportation of these unfortunates from our poorhouses will prove a moral and economic blessing to our State. Other measures looking to the betterment of the condition of our dependent wards are being evolved by this Board.

There are a large number of epileptics in our state whose mental and physical condition is such that their care devolves upon the community. Many of these unfortunates are at present confined within our various State insane asylums, while others are in poorhouses, and yet many others are living in a neglected and uncared-for condition. These patients should not be placed in our insane asylums, as they are not in need of constant restraint. Other states have provided separate asylums for the epileptic, finding that the special care, which may be devoted to them in a separate institution, produces better results than are attainable when they are placed in asylums with other insane patients.

The European nations have long recognized the fact that restraint of the defective and imbecile classes is necessary to the protection of society. There are authentic records in France which give the criminal history of four generations of a single family. The mother of this family was an insane epileptic, and her progeny through four generations were insane, idiotic, imbecile, or criminal. The actual money cost to the French government on account of this single family was no less a sum than one and one-fourth million dollars.

The only justification for the expenditure of the public money is the conservation of the public good; therefore, in the establishment and support of this colony, public relief is aimed at—relief from the greater burden of individual care of these defectives, and also relief from the still greater burden of idiotic, epileptic, and insane progeny that are brought upon society by these defectives when unrestrained. No other trait, physical or mental, is so sure of reproduction in off-spring as is

this taint of feeble-mindedness. While sometimes the causes are accidental, the records agree that at least eighty per cent. of these degenerates are such because their parents were degenerates. Viewed from a money point alone the cost of neglecting them is greater than the cost of taking proper care of them.

The act of 1899 contemplates the care of both feeble-minded children and epileptic patients, by our State. The buildings are to be arranged on the colony or village plan, thus enabling the management to house the different classes of patients in separate buildings, and at the same time insure better light and ventilation for the various wards, and furnish more certain protection against accidents by fire and other casualties, than can be attained in a single large building.

The State of Missouri holds first rank in wealth and population. It is the only State of the first rank that has not already made some provision for the special care of both feeble-minded and epileptic patients. The legislature of 1899 has made an initial appropriation, and the work mapped out by the act has been well performed. The one cottage completed, however, will house only a few patients. In order to place the colony in a position to accommodate those who are already asking admittance, at least ten new cottages of similar size would be required at once. Of these cottages one is needed as an infirmary, one for use as a school-house and chapel, one as an administration building, and the remainder as dormitories.

Suitable provision should be made at once for the proper care of these two classes of unfortunate people, who have hitherto in our State been a burden to themselves and to society, without hope of relief. The subject is worthy the attention of statesmen and legislators. The measure commends itself as wise and prudent, as economical, as just, and as humane.

*Governor Lon. V. Stephens.*

**Ohio.  
The Insane.  
Epileptic.**

The law very justly requires that insane and epileptic persons now in the county infirmaries shall be cared for by the State on or before June 1st, 1903, in her hospitals. There is a large number of such people, who are suffering because they do not receive the care and attention which the State gives to other insane and epileptic persons. In order to meet this requirement of law, it is necessary to increase the capacity of the State hospitals. Early in December the Board of State Charities and the superintendents of the various hospitals in the State met, for the purpose of giving this important subject careful consideration. I know of no body of men who could give it more intelligent thought. These gentlemen reached the conclusion that the most practical, speedy and economical way for the State to provide for this emergency would be to erect new cottages upon the present hospital grounds of the State.

In their opinion, the maximum cost of these improvements would be \$484,500, and they would furnish accommodations for 1,250 patients.

They were also of the opinion that provision ought to be made at the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics for the 350 epileptic persons now in the county infirmaries.

I commend these conclusions to your consideration, asking for them careful thought and prudent action.

*Governor George K. Nash.*

### CHILDREN.

**Michigan.  
Crippled  
Children.**

The State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children deserves well of the State. Provision ought to be made for the care of crippled dependent children, who, if admitted to the Coldwater institution, might stand a chance in life, while under the present law they are left to the demoralizing influences of the county house.

*Governor A. T. Bliss.*

**South  
Carolina.  
Child-Labor.**

In my last message I directed your attention to the importance of giving careful consideration to the question of Child Labor in our manufacturing establishments. With the rapid growth of manufacturing industries in our State this has now become a question that directly concerns the people of South Carolina and a problem that is demanding solution. The solution should work no injustice upon the mill owners; nor should the health and the future happiness and prosperity of the children, who will in a few years be citizens and voters, be neglected.

After careful and thoughtful consideration it is my opinion that it is a duty which you owe to humanity and the citizenship of your State to protect these children by prohibiting their labor in our manufactories. If the parent does not feel sufficient interest in his own offspring to look after its best interests and to prepare it for the high duties of good citizenship, then it is the duty of the State to step in and assert its authority by taking care of the life and the health and the happiness of these helpless little ones. I realize that it is a perplexing question where the authority of the parent ends\*and the duty of the State begins, but in a question of such vital importance to the State fine spun theories should not be indulged, but the best interests of the Commonwealth and its citizenship should be the paramount issue. No child under twelve years of age should be permitted to labor in the manufactories of this State, unless it be necessary for the support of a widowed mother. If you should adopt such a measure, however, at least one year should be given before it becomes of force in order that all parties may adjust themselves to the new conditions.

*Governor M. B. McSweeney.*

**South Dakota.  
Dependent and  
Neglected  
Children.**

When the State protects and educates dependent and neglected children it protects itself. It is far better to prevent crime than to punish the criminal. To provide for the physical, mental and moral development of these unfortunate and helpless members of society is a sacred duty which in

our State has been performed by the superintendent and members of the Children's Home Society, supported financially by the benevolence of our people. I earnestly endorse suggestions made by Superintendent W. B. Sherrard that the Board of Charities and Corrections be authorized and directed to exercise at least a limited power of supervision over the management of said institution. This would insure a greater degree of confidence on the part of the people and prove helpful to the officers of the society.

*Governor Charles N. Herrid.*

**Baltimore, (Mary-land) Destitute and Neglected Children.** The Supervisors believe that in the care of destitute and neglected children who become city charges the powers and duties given them by the City Charter have been a distinct help to the institutions used for the care of those children. The relations of the office and the institutions are most cordial. As a whole, the institutions in the past have not been making inquiries and doing the visiting which are recognized as necessary for the best child-saving work, and for which, as prescribed by the Charter, in the treatment of city charges, provision is made by the office staff of the Supervisors. As a result of this co-operation, a beginning of "placing out" city charges has been made. Thirty-two children, instead of being kept at board in institutions, are now "placed out" by the institutions in free homes, approved by the Supervisors after careful inquiry, and visited at intervals by their skilled visitors. In this way, as far as possible, the child is fitted to the home and the home to the child. The visiting is done discreetly, so that the children who are city charges may not be in any way looked upon as different from other children in country homes. The Supervisors believe that by the judicious placing out of children, suitable for selected homes, by the institutions, through the co-operation of the city officials, the number of city charges boarded in institutions need not increase, though the city grows; and that, while the city will save money, the children will be in many cases bettered. The high death rate of foundlings during the year in the three institutions long used by the city for such children has led the Supervisors to suggest to those institutions that the foundlings who are city charges might, as many as possible, be boarded with carefully chosen women, so as to secure for them the individual treatment which they need. The heads of the institutions are ready to do whatever can be done, recognizing that the visiting force of the office of the Supervisors will be a valuable help to them in carrying out such a plan—a plan which some of them have recognized as very desirable, if possible.

In such ways as these, the Supervisors, with due regard to previously existing conditions, are trying step by step to improve the methods and the means of caring for those who must be accepted by them as city charges.

*Thomas G. Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore.*



## NON-PARTISAN MANAGEMENT.

**Connecticut.** Connecticut should have the best of everything, for the best is the cheapest, but the best cannot be attained as long as public offices are looked upon as State or party charities. The State, like any other corporation, is most economically managed by paying well for experienced and able service and the employment of no more than is necessary. A strict and unbending adherence to this rule will meet with the hearty approval of our constituents.

*Governor Geo. P. McLean.*

**Indiana.** Recent legislation has liberally provided for the necessities of our State institutions consequent upon the growth of the commonwealth, but from year to year there will have to be added room as population grows and the unfortunate wards increase. It is a source of gratification to note that our institutions are upon a business plane, free from any bias of party management; that our benevolent and penal institutions are conducted upon a humanitarian and a reformatory basis, and it should be the sincere hope of all of our citizens that from a fiscal sense, the management should be on lines of the most approved business methods and with a conscientious care and skill for those who through misfortune and affliction are dependent upon the bounty of the State for aid and support. I shall hope to preserve the high standard of all our institutions and surround them with every encouragement and influence that will tend to practical economy and accounting of financial outlay, a fidelity of official duty, and a trained and humane policy towards those that are the recipients of the State's good care and bounty. In connection with every other agency in the administration of state affairs charged with financial duty, I shall hope to have approved business methods prevail and a care and guardianship in the expenditure of the people's money that will not divorce from the ideal of official thought that a policy of expenditure of public funds should differ in its detail from the most approved policies that mark the success and economy of expenditures in private business enterprises. There is no logic or reason in a difference between the methods that prevail in successful private business not being applicable to those in public business. A public office is a public trust; scrutiny is not suspicion; the dollar that the tax levy brings to the treasury should have the full value of one hundred cents in its payment of the expenses of public government.

The more I have learned of the results of the non-partisan management of our institutions the more I have become convinced of the practical utility of the methods now employed. While I am myself a partisan of somewhat inflexible temperament in that particular, I can not but realize that my first duty is to the State. Whatever I may think personally will not be permitted to serve as a rule and guide to my actions officially. I believe in the wisdom and justice of the merit system. I favor rewarding friends who have been my good friends, but I can not do so by going contrary to the promptings of my conscience. In accept-

ing this office I become in large measure responsible for the care and comfort of hundreds of wards of the commonwealth whose conditions call for pity and for tears. Knowing full well these conditions, I can never consent to the endorsement of any proposition purposing a backward step. Indeed, I am frank to say further that politics should be eliminated from the public schools and that the merit system should be made legally applicable there, also. I realize that this suggestion will be met with objections, but it is only a question of time when that result will be forced to consummation by intelligent public opinion and the progressive spirit of twentieth century civilization. One's worth and usefulness should count for more than reward for party service, even in the management of our schools. It simply resolves itself into the survival of the fittest, which is, after all, the universal law of nature.

*Governor Winfield T. Durbin.*

**West Virginia.** There is no room on these boards for those who wish to deal directly or indirectly with the State in furnishing supplies for these institutions, or who seek to appoint relatives to service therein. The test of membership on these boards should be a disinterested desire to serve the best interests of the State. This course is the only one that will deserve the commendation of fairminded citizens. I heartily endorse the words of Governor Nash, of Ohio, who, in being inducted into his high office last January, speaking of the various institutions, said: "During my term of office I do not desire that changes shall be made therein, unless the interests of the inmates and the public good are to be promoted thereby."

*Governor Albert B. White.*

**Wisconsin.** For many years the people of Wisconsin have had reason for just pride in the enlightened care which the State has given to the afflicted classes of its citizens who are properly a State charge. While faulty details of management in some cases and individual official failures in some instances have been revealed, the conduct of Wisconsin's charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, as a whole, has attracted widespread attention and commendation throughout the country, and has furnished models for many states. Occasional abuses as discovered and exposed have served to point the way to correction and improvement, and rarely brought reproach upon the general system of control and management.

The great evils developed in these institutions since their establishment have resulted from permitting superior and subordinate positions in them to be used in varying degree as political patronage. The desirability of selecting such officers and employes with primary regard to their qualifications and fitness for peculiar duties, while not a new discovery, cannot be too frequently recognized, nor too forcibly emphasized. But responsibility for misuse of the appointing power cannot be escaped by any temporary plan for shifting or dividing it, or by resorting to rules and orders subject to revocation and disregard at pleasure by

those who formulate and promulgate them. I am convinced that the successful application of correct civil service principles to employment in these institutions always must depend upon the good faith and purpose of those intrusted with the appointing power. Most of the improvement noted in this direction, I think, may be easily traced to a recognition of wholesome public sentiment, rather than to the efficacy of formal rules. If this is a mistaken conclusion, if mere rules to govern appointment supply the really controlling influence, your Honorable Body might relieve the Governor and the Board of Control of serious responsibility, and do permanent good to the public service, by giving such rules the force of law. The subject is one of importance and worthy your careful consideration.

*Governor Robert M. La Follette.*

#### STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

**Colorado.** The work of the Board of Charities and Correction has been more than satisfactory. Its report will be read with interest. Its members, serving without pay, have constantly and conscientiously fulfilled their duties, visited the various state institutions, investigated complaints, and exercised their influence at all times for the improvement and progress of state interests and state affairs.

*Ex-Governor Chas. S. Thomas.*

**Colorado.** This State has undertaken to provide in a generous way for dependent and neglected children, juvenile delinquents, the insane, and to provide for the protection of society by reformatory and penal institutions. The finances at hand have not for a number of years been sufficient to meet the just needs of these various institutions, but the people of Colorado, with a generosity of heart, wish to provide for the best care and training possible within the resources at their command. So far as the financial resources will warrant, I recommend wise and judicious appropriations for these purposes.

The State Board of Charities and Correction has given great personal attention and thought to this branch of our state government, and I would respectfully refer you to the report of this board as being one of the best sources of information available regarding the needs and demands of these institutions.

*Governor James B. Orman.*

**Missouri.** The State Board of Charities and Correction was created by an act passed on the 17th of March, 1897. No work of any legislature in recent years has so strengthened the confidence of the people in our Charitable and Eleemosynary institutions as the creation of this Board. An impression prevailed in the minds of many people that the afflicted of our State were not receiving such humane treatment as they deserved. In most cases these impressions were without foundation, but the creation of this Board, whose mission is to look specially after these humane features, has succeeded in banishing such impressions. All of our larger institutions have been inspected repeatedly from garret

to cellar, and at such times when least expected. Food, clothing, bedding, etc., have all passed under the vigilant eyes of this Board, and whenever there was the slightest evidence of neglect or mistreatment my attention has been directed to it.

The creation of the Board has not only inspired confidence in the minds of the people at large, but has also had a decidedly wholesome influence upon the institutions coming under its supervision. It has emphasized the thought that these institutions are for the afflicted, and not for the employes. This Board has also examined the books of these various institutions, and wherever prodigal expenditures have been found attention has been called to them.

The exposures of this Board of the poorhouses of the State have produced many very desirable changes in these institutions. Large numbers of the insane, have been taken from these poorhouses, and sent to our asylums where they can be properly cared for. On account of exposures made, a healthier public sentiment has been created, thereby demanding kinder treatment. A revolution in these institutions is being wrought out, which will eventuate in the amelioration of suffering, and redound to the honor of the State.

It is a matter of sincere regret that this Board has been crippled from its infancy by the insufficiency of its appropriation to carry on its work. The members of the Board give their services gratuitously to the State, and the secretary receives the meager salary of one thousand dollars per annum for his services. Only five hundred dollars a year have been appropriated to defray the expenses of the Board. The time has come in my judgment when the efficiency of the Board demands an appropriation of at least eight thousand dollars for the next biennial period. The secretary ought to have a salary of two thousand dollars a year, and the Board ought to have the same amount for expenses. Such an appropriation would enable the Board to open an office in the Capitol, and thereby more successfully prosecute the work assigned it.

*Governor Lon. V. Stephens.*

### TUBERCULOSIS.

**Maryland.** It is believed that much can be done by systematic, scientific methods to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and effect its cure in the earlier stages.

When we consider that during the year 1900, 2,097 deaths in Maryland from tuberculosis were reported, which equalled about 12 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurring in the State for the same period and greatly exceeded the number of deaths attributed to any other disease, it is the evident duty of the State to adopt measures of relief. Eliminating all humanitarian considerations, and viewing the problem from a cold business and economic standpoint, without regard to the relief of suffering and freedom from misery, the fact that there are many unfortunate people, who by reason of this disease are unable to contribute to the general welfare, and who in most cases must depend for treatment and sustenance on private benefaction, and in many cases

on the public at various State and county institutions, which are not properly equipped for the purpose, is a restraint on the general material advancement of our people, and to that extent a detriment to the State.

If by the exercise of proper regulations the ravages of this disease can to an extent be checked, and the productive energy of our people left to a greater degree unhampered by disease and the care of the infirm, the material advancement of the State will to that extent be promoted. There is scarcely a family in the State that has not had sad experience with this disease.

At present there is scarcely any provision made in this State for the reception and treatment in any institution of consumptives. A few find lodgment in the hospitals, in spite of the rules intended to exclude them; a few are treated at the small hospital for consumptives in Baltimore county; but the majority are in the insane asylums, prisons, almshouses and private dwellings of the State, spreading infection to others, and with no hospital accommodations that can be had, no matter how much needed and desired.

I earnestly recommend for your favorable consideration the advisability of creating an unpaid commission to inquire into the presence of tuberculosis in the State, and to devise some means of dealing with it more economically and efficiently than at present. A sufficient sum should be appropriated to pay the expense incurred by said commission in making such investigation.

*Governor John Walter Smith.*

**New Jersey.** I am inclined to bring to your attention the subject of providing a State Hospital for the consumptive poor. If I have had any doubts of the wisdom of doing so it is not because there is any question in my mind of the good such an institution would be to those afflicted with this disease, but for economic and other reasons. The dreadfulness of this disease (do I characterize it too strongly?) is not appreciated by the average layman. It is not so loathsome as smallpox, people do not fear it as they do scarlet or typhoid fever or diphtheria, and yet the statistics show that in the last twenty-two years in the State of New Jersey the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have been more than diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, malarial fevers, measles and smallpox combined. If one has any of these diseases he has a chance for his life, but if the grip of the "white scourge" ever takes hold of him, however gentle may be its first touch, it strengthens its hold month by month, never relaxing never weakening, until the final end.

At least this is so with the poor. The rich, with their cleaner general habits of life, the better air they breathe, the better food they eat, stand a fighting chance, and if they take the disease in time and submit themselves to skilled treatment they may recover. But with the poor the bullet of the rifle pointed at the heart is hardly more certain. It is swifter, but not more sure.



It has been demonstrated that with proper treatment the disease is preventable and in its early stages, curable— isolation, fresh air, proper food— but these are impossible to the poor.

That it is contagious is now as fully recognized as that under most conditions it is fatal. It is a proper subject for legislative investigation and action, and I am of the opinion you would be doing a lasting service to the State if you were to make a reasonable appropriation for the establishment of a hospital for this purpose.

*Governor Franklin Murphy.*

**New York.** The Commission designated by the legislature has selected a site, and work upon this important undertaking will be begun in the spring. A tender of land by the Honorable Lucius N. Littauer was received and declined because of the insufficiency of the land offered.

Perhaps no work yet undertaken by the State presents so many serious aspects as does this. It has been estimated that there are 65,000 persons in the State of New York who are afflicted with tuberculosis. It is our duty, of course, to furnish every protection possible for the health and happiness of our citizens. This departure, however, may lead to the establishment of other institutions, for which the State may be called upon to provide and for which there may be the same claim advanced as by those who are stricken by this terrible scourge.

A policy should therefore be defined. Hopeless cases should not be received, and every locality should be interested to the extent of preventing the admission of such incurables to the hospital. This can only be done when each locality is interested through the expense which it may incur in the treatment of these cases. The policy of the State, therefore, should be to provide accommodations and to assess upon each county the actual cost for maintaining each patient from such locality, and it should be so enunciated by the legislature. This would prevent the bringing into the hospital incurables and the creation thereby of an excessive tax, which could not be justified.

A proper physical certificate should be provided for and the power to designate competent physicians for this purpose in each county should be placed in the Board of Supervisors of counties or the common council of cities. Recommendation is hereby made for such legislation.

*Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.*



## LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

Name of Organization.	Meeting.	Date.
1. National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	29th	May 28 to June 3, 1902.....
2. California State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	.....
3. Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Sept. 24-25, 1902.....
4. Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	8th	Feby., 1903.....
5. Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	4th	.....
6. Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Oct. 21-23, 1902.....
7. Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	Nov., 1902.....
8. Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	.....
9. Kansas Association of Charities and Correction.....	3d	.....
10. Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	.....
11. Michigan Conference of County Agents, and Convention of the Board of Charities and Correction.....	21st	Dec., 1902.....
12. Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	.....
13. Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	Nov., 1902.....
14. New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2nd.	.....
15. Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	.....
16. New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	.....
17. New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	Nov., 1902.....
18. Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	12th	Oct. 13, 1902.....
19. Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities....	28th	Oct. 15-17, 1901.....
20. Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	.....
21. Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	No meeting held since 1897.....

## KINDRED

1. American Economic Association .....	.....	Dec., 1902.....
2. American Humane Association .....	25th	.....
3. American Medico-Psychological Association .....	58th	June 17-21, 1902.....
4. American Social Science Association .....	38th	April 21-25, 1902.....
5. American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses	17th	Sept., 1902.....
6. Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	8th	May, 1902.....
7. Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded .....	26th	June, 1902.....
8. Conference of Federation of Day Nurseries.....	4th	April, 1902.....
9. Conference about Boys .....	6th	.....1902
10. Illinois Association of Supervisors, County Commissioners and County Clerks .....	.....	Jan. 14-15, 1902.....
11. Indiana Association of Township Trustees .....	.....	.....
12. Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers.....	2d Wednesday	each month.....
13. Mohonk Arbitration Conference .....	7th	May, 1902.....
14. Mohonk Indian Conference .....	.....	Oct., 1902.....
15. National Association for Study of Epilepsy, Etc.....	2d	.....
16. National Children's Home Society.....	19th	June, 1902.....
17. National Congress of Mothers.....	6th	Feb. 25-27, 1902.....
18. National Conference of Jewish Charities .....	2d	May 26-28, 1902.....
19. National Prison Association .....	29th	Oct., 1902.....
20. Ohio Convention of Infirmary Officials.....	.....	Jan., 1903.....
21. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	32d	June, 1902.....

a Time not fixed. b Place not yet fixed.

## CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

Place of Meeting.	President.	Secretary.
Detroit .....	Hon. Timothy Nicholson.....	Joseph P. Byers, Columbus, O..... 1
Peoria .....	Horace Davis, San Francisco.....	Katherine C. Felton, Oakland..... 2
Hamilton, Ont.....	Adam Brown, Hamilton, Ont.....	A. M. Rosebrugh, M. D., Confedera- tion Bldg., Toronto..... 3
Canon City .....	Prof. E. S. Parsons, Colorado Springs	Mrs. Bertha Butler, Denver..... 4
Wilmington .....	A. D. Warner, Wilmington.....	Charles Warner, Wilmington..... 5
Peoria .....	T. D. Hurley, Unity Bldg., Chicago..	Mrs. Emma Kiefer, Peoria..... 6
Indianapolis .....	George A. H. Shidler, Marion.....	C. S. Grout, Indianapolis..... 7
Iowa City .....	Prof. Isaac A. Loos, Iowa City.....	Miss Charlotte Goff, Des Moines..... 8
Topeka .....	Prof. E. W. Blackmar, Lawrence.....	Edward A. Fredenhagen, Topeka.... 9
Baltimore .....	Joshua W. Herring, Westminster....	Rev. Louis F. Zinkham, Baltimore... 10
Jackson .....		Mrs. Edw. L. Knapp..... 11
Owatonna .....	James J. Dow, Faribault.....	Miss Grace Johnston, Red Wing.... 12
Sedalia .....	Dr. R. H. Jesse, Columbia.....	I. M. Hanson, Kansas City..... 13
Omaha .....	Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth	Wm. H. Allen, Ph. D., Jersey City.. 14
Albany .....	A. W. Clark, Omaha.....	John Davis, Lincoln..... 15
	Rev. W. G. Tucker, D. D., Hanover..	Dr. J. H. M. Gile, Hanover..... 16
	Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.....	Edward T. Devine, 105 E 22d St., N. Y..... 17
Springfield .....	Hon. Lewis B. Gunkel, Dayton.....	Joseph B. Byers, Columbus..... 18
Altoona .....	Louis Tisch, Wilkesbarre.....	W. P. Hunker, Allegheny..... 19
b .....	Robert Gilliam, Petersburg.....	Geo. B. Davis, Richmond..... 20

## ORGANIZATIONS.

Philadelphia.....	Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, N. Y. City	Prof. Frank A. Fetter, Cornell Uni- versity, Ithaca, N. Y..... 1
b .....	Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio..	S. R. Taber, Chicago..... 2
Montreal, Can.....	R. J. Preston, M. D., Marion, Va...	C. B. Burr, M. D., Flint, Mich..... 3
Washington, D. C.	Hon. Oscar S. Straus, LL.D., New York City.....	Rev. F. S. Root, 129 E. 15th St., N. Y. 4
Detroit, Mich.....	Mrs. L. E. Gretler, Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.....	Miss L. L. Dock, 295 Henry St., N. Y. 5
Kalamazoo, Mich.	E. L. Emrich, Wooster .....	Irwin H. Neff, Pontiac, Mich..... 6
Baltimore, Md.....	Dr. F. M. Keating, Owings Mills, Md.	A. C. Rogers, M. D., Faribault, Minn. 7
New York .....	Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.....	C. W. Stewart, 23 W. 44th St., N. Y. 8
b .....	Wm. Byron Forbush, 60 Winthrop St., C. D. Boston .....	Frank S. Mason, Charlestown, Boston 9
Danville .....	J. A. Davis, Cairo.....	Henry Rinker, Edwardsville..... 10
Indianapolis .....	B. F. Johnson, Fowler.....	S. B. Enswinger, Danville..... 11
Boston .....	Calvin H. Clark, Medford.....	Otis Merriam, Chelsea, Court House 12
Lake Mohonk, N.Y.	John H. Stiness, Providence, R. I....	Wm. C. Dennis, Lake Mohonk, N. Y. 13
Lake Mohonk, N.Y.	Merrill E. Gates, LL. D.....	Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, 135 E 15th St., N. Y..... 14
b .....	Dr. Frederick Peterson, 4 W. 50th St., New York City .....	Dr. Wm. Spratling, Sonyea, N. Y.... 15
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Charles R. Henderson, D. D., Chicago	H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago 16
Washington, D. C.	Mrs. T. W. Birney, Washington, D. C.	Mrs. Robert Cotton, Bruce, N. C.... 17
Detroit .....	Max Senior, Cincinnati .....	Miss Hannah Marks, 731 W. 6th St., Cincinnati .....
Philadelphia .....	Prof. Charles R. Henderson, Uni- versity of Chicago.....	Rev. John L. Milligan, LL. D., Alle- gheny, Pa. .... 19
Columbus .....	Edwin Farmer, Bowling Green.....	S. T. Woodman, Painesville..... 20
Yonkers .....	D. C. Grinder, Angelica, N. Y.....	M. G. Frisbie, Homer, N. Y..... 21

c. Has no president.

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